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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. Embassador Bayard must have disagresable feelings when he reads the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland.

With the possibilities of the President's sensible and American Venezuelan policy it would be wise for Congress to increase the revenues whether he asks for it or not.

While all patriotic A support the Venezuelan policy of the President, a large portion of them will not forget his disastrous tariff policy and his indefensive financial scheme.

These are the days when the American people are thankful for as much navy as they have; also, to remember that the starting of the construction of a modern navy was a Republican victory over the Democrats in Congress.

Now if Mr. Cleveland will adopt the remainder of the real American policy, namely, that spirit of the Monroe doctrine which, carried into practical application, preserves the American market for the American people, all will

The new phase of the Venezuelan question will divert public attention from Secretary Carlisle's report, but th diversion will only be temporary. The superior importance of domestic ques tions, and especially of bringing about a sound condition of national finances will soon be recognized.

When Great Britain was asked if she would submit the Venezuelan boundary dispute to impartial arbitration she declined to do so. "Then," says the United States, "I will investigate through a commission of my own and arbitrate it myself." This is not exactly compul-

Governor Matthews is reported saying concerning the British-Venezuean dispute: "Now is the time to say that Great Britain shall arbitrate and that the Schomburg line shall stand." It is to be hoped the Governor intended to say the Schomburg line shall not stand. That is the boundary that Venezuela disputes.

When Secretary Olney went to Washington Boston authority had it that th proper pronunciation of his name wa "O'ney." The authority was not accept ed at the time, but it is all right now If the Secretary will only keep his spin at the present degree of stiffness when Great Britain is looking he will be our very Owney own.

If war ever does come between th United States and England, which is very improbable, it will be a popular war. The ruling classes and the money power on both sides would do everything pos sible to prevent war, and it could only be brought about by popular feeling and demand. However, it is to be hoped the contingency is remote.

"The two English-speaking nations" i a very nice phrase, perhaps, but for practical purposes it is better to hold that the people of this country have become acclimated and constitute a nation made up of the blending of the best of other peoples, and forming a new nation to which the name Amerof the same language which is spoken The fact counts for nothing, and has not since the Declaration of Independ- by his report.

There must have been an unhappy half hour yesterday in the Anglomaniac editorial rooms of two or three Eastern cities after the reading of the President's message on the Venezuelan affair. It would not be courteous to mention their names now, but if they obeyed the first impulse of their hearts they ald have turned the column rules and put their papers in mourning. These papers have been assailing and ridiculing Senators Lodge, Chandler and Frye as jingoes-a jingo having, in their es timation, come to be a more dangerous character than a baron tariff robber.

It is a tribute to the skill of American shipbuilders that the American-built St. Paul, of the American steamship line, on her latest westward voyage, with engines of twenty thousand horse-power, was able to keep pace with the Cu nard giant, the Campania, with thirty thousand horse-power, during the buffetings of a violent twenty-four-hour storm, and was able to reach New York at practically the same time As the Campania and Lucania are the largest and fastest merchant ships affoat under any flag, the significance of the achievement of the American ship is ev-

of American doctrine. The recommenwhose report will constitute

of Venezuela without careful investiga- pers to Congress. tion. This will be secured by the appointment of a commission, which is therefore, highly proper at this stage of the proceeding.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE Byron said of himself: "I awoke one discussed in two hemispheres and himmade, and commit the government fully and unequivocally to its maintenance.

The consecutive phases of the case will be best understood by quoting what | ted to do so. the President said about it in his message at the opening of Congress. He

In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our embassador at London, for communication to the British government, which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The gen-eral conclusions there reached and formu-lated are in substance that the traditional lated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that, as a consequence, the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Ven. the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territory in dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole bate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions dispatch in question called on the Britovernment for a definite answer to uestion whether it would or would not ilt the territorial controversy between tself and Venezuela in its entirety to im-

This statement hardly does justice to Secretary Olney's strong note of July last, which is now made public for the first time. The Secretary followed an unanswerable assertion of American rights with a request to know definitely if Great Britain would submit the matters in controversy to arbitration. This Great Britain declines to do for reasons which do not touch the merits of the question. "It is deeply disappointing," says the President, "that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings towards both nations concerned addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results." The touch of sarcasm this strong statement is fully justified. Great Britain should be ashamed of herself for refusing to submit to impartial arbitration her dispute with little

The President does not shrink from the responsibility which the situation imsory arbitration, but it is a pretty good plies. Assuming that both parties to the controversy will remain firm in their present positions, he recommends the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the matter, esecially as to what the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana is, after which "it will be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain o any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela." In other words, the United States, after hearing both sides, will decide the disputed boundary question for itself and act accordingly.

The President's message will, of course, be severely censured by the British press, and his recommendation for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on a matter in which Great Britain is one of the claimmeddling, but his position will be approved by the entire country, and he will have the support of the American people irrespective of party.

WHY PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

IGNORE THE DEFICITS. Those who consider Secretary Carlisle's figures must be assured that the deficit must continue under the present revenues. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how the President could have been silent regarding the scantiness of the how the Secretary should have declared that the present revenues are sufficient, since he proved the contrary

the Secretary is to call in the greenbacks by an issue of bonds. This is the remedy for the deficit. At first sight it may remind one of the quack who gave his patient a drug to cause convulsions because he was "death on fits." but after maturer consideration there are those who will suspect that the President and his Secretary have a cure for the deficit which would be effective if all of the greenbacks and other legaltender notes could be retired by an equivalent issue of bonds, leaving the gold reserve an asset of the treasury expenditures. If there are \$80,000,000 of this reserve it would be sufficient to meet all deficits until the end of the

Cleveland regime. As a matter of fact, the administration has been using the gold reserve the past two and a half years to overcome the constant deficits. The method has been indirect, but it has given treasury the money in redeemed legal tenders to meet current expenses. This gold thus indirectly expended has been cured by issues of bonis. Now, it is fair to assume that the President and Secretary expect to have the reserve to clear up the deficits of their defective tariff laws when all the greenbacks shall have been redeemed with bonds. There is no bluster in the President's Besides, it will look better on its face sage. It is simply a firm assertion to pretend that the bonds sold to prevent treasury bankruptcy are sold for

the redemption of the greenbacks. If the President and Secretary have States is really a conservative one. As retirement of all the greenbacks by bond between governments it would not do issues they are relieved from that posi- greater part of which had been pre-empted | who have married them for titles.

for the United States to decide on the tion of absurdity in which they have merits of the boundary dispute and placed themselves by ignoring the deficommit itself irrevocably to the support | cits of the revenue in their official pa-

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. From an American point of view the laurels in the Venezuelan correspondence belong to Secretary of State Olney. The President's message is dignified, firm and in every respect admiramorning and found myself famous." | ble, but, compared with Secretary Ol-President Cleveland will awake this ney's note to the British Premier, it is morning to find his latest state paper | as a blue light to a blazing sun. To what extent the views of the President self more popular among his country- may have been influenced by the Secremen than he ever was before. His spe- | tary, or those of the Secretary shaped cial message on the British-Venezuelan by the President, the public may not question is a clear, dignified and strong know, but, comparing the President's assertion of the position of the United | message with the Secretary's note, the States relative to that question in par- latter is by far the stronger and abler ticular and to the larger question of paper of the two. And perhaps its European interference in American af- strength is not its best quality, for no fairs. In connection with Secretary Ol- more patriotic paper ever came from ney's note to Lord Sallsbury of July the State Department, nor any with a last the two papers constitute the clear- more unmistakable ring of true Amerest exposition and strongest assertion of | icanism. We have had some Secretaries the Monroe doctrine that has ever been of State who could have represented American ideas and interests as well, but we have had others who were constitutionally or temperamentally unfit-

The press report only summarizes Mr. Olney's note, but it gives some of the strong points and passages in full. They show that he was fully able to cope with Lord Salisbury on the international aspects of the case, and whatever his language lacked in diplomacy was more than compensated by its vigor and directness. The closing sentence of the Secretary's note has a significance not often found in diplomatic corresponderce. After showing that the Monroe doctrine was really an established national policy, "with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely

identified," the Secretary said: While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of the policy are to be determined by another branch of the gov-If Lord Salisbury needed any explanation of this sentence he would find it in that clause of the Constitution of the United States which says that Congress shall have power to declare war.

Monday at midnight the Philadelphia street-car employes resolved that in going on a strike they would "act like gentlemen." The president of the national organization, who had come from Detroit to instruct the Philadelphia men as to their rights and to tell them what to do, made a speech in which, says the dispatch, "he appealed to them, as they valued success, to be firm, and above everything else to act like gentlemen." Before 3 o'clock yesterday a number of cars had been wrecked, many trolley wires cut, dozens of motormen and conductors who offered to work in place of the strikers had been attacked with bricks and other weapons and driven from their posts, and the entire police force of Philadelphia was occupied in suppressing violence and making arrests. This only proves what has often been proved before, that the idea o conducting a strike in a "gentlemanly" way is absurd.

Discussion of the Monroe doctrine as applicable in South America should not overshadow another phase of the ques tion in North America. The British-Alaskan boundary question is more im portant to the United States than th British-Venezuelan question, because it involves our interests and honor more nearly and directly. From all accounts Great Britain, by running imaginary lines, establishing mail routes, etc., is laying a foundation for a claim to large slice of territory that belongs to allowed to steal a foot nor establish even a prima facie claim to any territory that does not clearly belong to her. It would be strictly in accordance with English policy, while bluffing the United States in Venezuela, to attempt to steal a slice off Alaska, and the administration should be on the alert to prevent it.

St. Louis's Dazzling Wedding.

The great social function which has just stirred St. Louis to its profoundest depths deserves something more than a passing mention. For weeks the papers of that city have been filled with accounts of preparamagnificence promised to cast into the shade all other such affairs in this country and seemed likely to cause royalty pang of envy. The event has taken place, and the St. Louis papers, though showing signs of overwork, have kept up nobly. They demonstrated the insufficiency of the English language in the matter of adjectives, those useful words fairly staggering under the unusual load laid upon them. but they lost no item of interest in the affair and left nothing to the imagination. If there was ever a more "perfectly lovely" or highly accomplished bride than Miss Clara Hazel Busch, the admiring editors and reporters never heard of her. If there was ever a more elaborate or elegant or costly trousseau, no inventory of it was ever published to cast discredit upon the itemized list of garments. If ever fond The proposition of the President and parent indulged in more wholesale expendilost in obscurity. If there was ever a hand-Gontard he never stepped the sole of his number 9 foot in St. Louis. If ever a man fine send-off regardless of expense that man was Mr. Adolphus Busch. That gentleman has been overwhelmed with com-Busch was about to gratify its taste in tomed to do in another. The wedding came off according to plans and specifications and with it the culmination of St. Louis ecstasy. With a last and tremendous effort the reporters rose to the occasion, furbished up their adjectives and trotted them out once more. If anticipation had been great it was more than fulfilled. The bride was lovelier than she had before been pictured, the groom more magnificent, the decorations more profuse, the whole affair more dazzling and impressive. It was in the final scene, too, that the old man, really the chief actor, came out strongest. He proved himself a true master of ceremonies He it was, the genial Adolphus Busch himself, who stood on the steps of his grand the carriages for the groomsmen drive up!" he shouted. "Whose carriage is that?" On being told that it was for Mr. Faust, first groomsman, he called: "Faust! here, Eddie Faust, come out here and get into your carriage." Whereupon Eddie and a fair bridesmaid came down the steps and obeyed orders. Thus he regulated affairs until the party had all driven off save the bride.

for the affair, Mr. Busch shone with equal radiance. He held a reception in a room by himself, he made a speech at the banquet, he beamed on his guests, and, altogether, covered himself with glory. All of St. Louis not invited to the wedding stood outside in the street, and contented itself with glimpses of splendor and the thought that this gorgeousness had cost one hundred thousand dollars. The newsboys circulated in the crowd shouting, "Here's your extra! Pictures of the Busch family, with names in four languages!" When all was over St. Louis slept peacefully, sure that New York and Chicago were not "in it,"

If New Yorkers are not yet ready to admit that St. Louis is equal to the entertainment of a national convention, let them read about the Von Gontard-Busch wedding in the St. Louis papers. They will have to acknowledge that the Gould and Vanderbilt magnificence fades by comparison. A city which can handle a social function in this unparalleled way can certainly be trusted with a mere political gathering.

and sure that itself had the cake-wedding

The Venezuelan message gives another pportunity for the illustrated daily papers to use their old pictures of Mr. Cleveland, and, battered as the cuts are, it must be acknowledged that his countenance never before appeared so pleasing to a majority of his fellow-citizens.

Secretary Olney seems to have imbibed his views of boundary questions in an old school. Perhaps he studied Olney's geog-

Schlatter's mysterious "power" seems to be widely disseminated. It is a poor neighporhood, now, that cannot produce at least one "healer."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, is doing his best to silverplate the Senate, but is not making much headway. It will soon be the State of Utah, but the

name will not be synonymous with the marriage state. Kansas is vindicated. Russia has given

legal recognition to hypnotism, too.

H. A. P., Waveland: In regard to the burial of honorably discharged soldiers, the law reads: "It shall be the duty of the township trustees to look after and cause to be interred in a decent and respectable manner, in any cemetery or burial ground in the State, other than those used exclusively for the burial of pauper dead, at an expense not to exceed \$50, the body of any honorably discharged Union soldier who shall hereafter die a resident of the State, not leaving means sufficient to defray the necessary funeral expenses or leaving a family in such indigent circumstances that they would be distressed by the expenses of burial." A further section requires the trustee to satisfy himself, by careful injuiry into all the circumstances of the eceased ex-soldier, that he did not leave nor has his family sufficient means to defray the expense of the burial. When the

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

expense to the County Commissioners.

trustee makes such a burial he shall sub-

mit all the facts and a statement of the

Euvy. 'She has such a fresh face.' "Yes. Fresh every night."

Outclassed. "What, a real locomotive with a real whistle on the stage? Wasn't the noise deafening?" "I didn't notice it particularly. I was sit-

ting behind a theater party." Good Reason. "Why is it," asked the irritated father, 'that you continually stand at the foot of

your class?" "Cause," answered the lazy boy, "cause hey won't let me set down."

The Explanation. "What does this mean?" asked Roscius le Hamme. "I thought you were on the

"Me boy," explained the eminent traredian, Mr. Barnes Tormer, "my tragedy was so divinely grand that the public could not bring themselves to the sacrilege purpose of seeing it."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. A good many years ago Mrs. Keeley, the

English actress, who has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday, said: "Modern theatrical art is like a spring chicken; it is all legs and wings." Five short autograph poems by Robert Burns were sold recently in London for \$490,

three long letters for \$370, and three short ones for \$105. At the same time seven let-ters of Sir Walter Scott were sold for about \$27.50 apiece. Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Davis, of Washington, will soon complete the calculations of ephemeris of the sun, bringing the work

ing the coming year stand for the degree Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins University. Swiss brides in several of the mountain cantons receive a most prosaic wedding gift-a Gruyere cheese. This cheese is made by the bride's friends, and is placed in the new house under a glass case. It is never family event is marked on the rind. Dumas fils once played a joke, but rather

unsuccessfully, on Meissonier, who was a botanist in his hours of leisure. The famous dried roe of a herring, telling him that it was the seed of a very rare plant. "How are the seeds coming on?" he asked the great painter the next time he saw beautifully; I have planted them in a to a corner of the garden where the of young herrings were just peeping up. Fifty years ago this winter Dr. Philip L. Sclater, the English ornithologist, wrote his first paper on a subject connected with this branch of natural history. He is still an ecretary of the London Zoological Society, ome known to scientists in all parts of the world. As a fitting way of celebratng wha: may be called Dr. Sclater's golden fered to print a complete record of his work. which includes something over 1,200 books

The case of Edward Collis, who has been sentenced to prison for eighteen months in London for a series of offenses against womlifteen years ago, when he was a yo the battle of Maiwand he held his gun alone against a hundred Afghans, every one of rhom was firing pointblank at him, and the act was described as a "deed of daring courage as high as that of Horatius at the Yet the same man is now in jail for deceiving one young woman after arother and for acts of great baseness and cruelty. His Victoria Cross saved him from a longer term of imprisonment.

There is a boy in our town.

The envy of his chums.

He loads his stomach with mince ple Fruit cake and sugar plums; And when he finds himself so full That he is in great pain. He takes a dose of ipecac And is himself again. -Kansas City Journal.

Isn't This Dreadful? dinneapolis Tribune.

Russian author named Lobanoff the spuriousness of most of the French titles of nobility. He says than when ng the revolution of a century ago, ied in exile, leaving no ers, stewards and others of their servants. took refuge, and has found that at two-thirds of the present French ti-ire bogus. This discovery falls heavly upon the present i

PHILADELPHIA IN CONTROL OF GANG OF RIOTOUS HOODLUMS.

Serious Outcome of the Strike of the Street-Car Men Which Went Into Effect Yesterday Morning.

SHOPPERS FORCED TO WALK

AND THEIR LIVES IMPERILED BY ACTS OF STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS.

Authorities Defied, Conductors and Motormen Stoned, Cars Stopped and Broken by Numerous Mobs.

OVER 100 PEOPLE ARRESTED

MILITIA TO BE CALLED OUT TO-DAY IF DEEMED NECESSARY.

Principal Traction Lines Tied Up and 5,000 Men Idle-Strikers Determined -Women Aiding Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.-Philadelphie s all but at the mercy of a gang of hoodlums, and the traction strike is not yet twenty-four hours old. To-night not a street-car of the Union Traction Company

made desperate efforts to start howling mobs surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the otorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all ossible destruction. Then the attempt was abandoned. The strikers took little, if any part in the work of destruction; it was done by the inevitable rowdy element. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and there is fear that when complete reports have been received they will include fatalities. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property was destroyed. Compared to events of the day, the streets to-night are uiet, although filled with surging crowds. Five hundred extra policemen were sworn in by Mayor Warwick to-night, and these, with the regular force of 2,100, will make an attempt to quell the rioters to-morrow. They have orders from Mayor Warwick to carry their batons unsheathed. Should this fail the Governor will be appealed to to order out the militia. The city's executive declared to-night in unmistakable terms that the strike is no longer a contest between a railway company and its employes,

States army. The situation is the gravest the city has ever been called upon to encounter. Tonight the staff officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania are in their armorles, uniformed and armed in case of need, Three proclamations were issued by Mayor Warwick this afternoon. First, he appealed to all good citizens to assist the authorities in maintaining order, and to that end to refrain from gathering in crowds on the streets. Secondly, he ordered the summary closing of all liquor saloons, and thirdly, he asked all women and children to stay at

but a battle between the city and violence,

and the city will win if it takes the United

The strike itself remains unchanged. The traction leaders refuse to listen to any suggestion from the other side, and, indeed no effort is being made in that direction The strikers are firm and determined to fight it to the bitter end. Three mass meetings were held to-night in various parts of the United States. She should not be of paying out base and filthy coin for the the city. They have almost universal sympathy-not only from conservative citizens who, while deprecating violence, declare that the strikers have right on their sidebut from the labor unions throughout the

WANAMAKER INTERESTED.

The offices of the Mayor and Director of Public Safety were besieged all day ominent citizens seeking an end to battle. Among these were John Wanamaker. ex-Chief Justice Paxson, P. A. B. Widner William L. Elkins, A. J. Cassatt, Rufus Shapley, Caleb B. Fox-all of whom are more or less connected with traction inter-

John Lowber Welsh, president of the n Traction Company was of the offices from early morning until late to-night. At 10 o'clock to-night he bustled in to tell the Mayor that the mob surrounding the stables at Eighth and Dauphin streets, where the main offices of the company were situated, was increasing, and eaten, but the record of each important | threatened violence. Additional details of police were promptly aspatched to the

J. J. Sullivan, president of the electric traction, one of the branch lines, was recognized by a mob at Fourth and Market streets, this afternoon, and the clothes were almost torn from his back before policemen

Separate letters were sent to the Mayor this afternoon by Mr. Welsh, Mr. Sullivan and William H. Shelmerdine, president of the People's line, declaring that the city and county will be held responsible for the value of the property destroyed to-day.

President Mahon, of the National Amaigamated Association of Street Railway Employes, who is controlling the strike, made a statement to the public to-night. He declared that the strikers were in no way to blame for to-day's disturbances; that the disorder and destruction to property was the work of persons not connected with them. The committee decided also to again caution the men against violence and to request them to use their best endeavors to protect the company's property. company, he added, was alone responsible to the employes or the citizens' committee. or not an attempt to start any cars made to-morrow. On the dozen division the company to-day, an aggregate of about forty-six cars were started out. The total number in the service of the con is 2,500. The entire road covers about five undred miles, and over six thousand are employed. To-night about five thousand or these are out. There are all sorts of mors. One is that the electricians of the company will join the ranks of the mal-contents. Another that armies of railway workers are bound for this city from Brook lyn, Baltimore, Indianapolis and other points, either to assist or take the places of the strikers.

OVER ONE HUNDRED ARRESTS. Over one hundred arrests were made today, and nearly all the prisoners were held for a hearing to-morrow. One youth, not a striker, was held in \$4,000 ball for cutting the rope of a mail car. He will be a government prisoner. Large details of police are on duty at every car stable, and at oints along the principal thoroughfares. Not only riding, but walking, was next to mpossible on Chestnut street to-day. The whole population seemed to be on this and neighboring thoroughfares, and, in the way he excitement when it was out of reach flying stones. For several hours the street was practically at the mercy of the mob Holiday shoppers sought side streets, and some merchants boarded up their windows about 2 o'clock the traction officials at

ine. The cars reached a point east of Broad, and from that street to Eighth treet, a distance of six blocks, about twelve cars were drawn up, when a crowd of boys began to taunt the motormen and cheapen the cost of American woolen faband almost in an instant the twelve were born down upon by a furious mob. Every pane of glass was smashed, trolley ropes were cut, cushions slashed, wrecked. During this disturbance policeman A. Keppler was seriously injured by stones. Along Eighth street the same condition of affairs prevailed. It was not until late in the day that sufficient quiet existed to warrant the removal of the week of cars under police escort. There were no more attempts to run them Were no more attempts to run them. Sixth and Vine streets about noon. The mon reached almost to Market street, two blocks below. It entrenched itself along

the sidowalks and bombarded every which attempted to run the gauntlet. Su-per atendent Linden, with a great force of police, finally succeeded in dispersing the crowds after sixteen arrests had been made At Sixth and Market streets a veritable pandemonium broke loose as the first two cars reached that point. In an instant every glass was smashed, and a fusilade of dinner kettles, fire buckets and blocks of wood poured from the upper floors of business houses on either hand. Mortormen
and conductors fled for their lives

Later in the day another volent scene
was witnessed at Eighth and Market
streots. A West Philadelphia car made its

appearance. The motorman, condithe few passengers were ordered to leave, and after the fender had been ripped from its attachments and the same general work of destruction perpetrated, the car was up-set at the intersection of the two lines of track. This blockade was not raised for two hours. Similar scenes occurred in the northeastern section, and all through the ity less destructive attempts were made to

During the early hours of the day there was no indication of the violence which was to follow. The strike officially began at 4:20 a. m. with the quiet but firm refusai of the men to go to work. As soon as this became known, the rough crowds made for down town, and as the day wore on, the scenes of excitement increased in frequency and violence. The fakirs reaped a harvest selling placards bearing the words: "I will walk," and to-night, almost every man in the army of working people trudging their ways homewards, Women are playing a prominent part in the strike. One of the warmest adherents of the strikers is a Mrs. Howard, who has is running, and that company controls every line in the city with the exception of two comparatively short cross-town lines.

The police were absolutely unable to control the mod violence of to-day. From early morning until dusk, as each branch line done much towards organizing the men, and winning over new recruits. The Woman's Health Protective Association adopted resolutions of sympathy for the men. Apart from these facts, women congregated in large groups about many of the car stations and did not for a moment allow the agitation to slumber. All over town many women succeeded in inducing ne much towards organizing the 'men rmen to leave their cars in the streets

oitter against those who remained at work than were the strikers themselves. oned Mayor Warwick asking if he needed any aid from him. A negative reply was given. The Governor then said reply was given. The Governor then said should the least occasion arise to call on him at once.

POLITICS BARRED.

Action of the Federation of Labor

Its Last Session. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-The Federation of Labor adjourned sine die this afternoon and many of the delegates have left for their homes. At to-day's session a proposition to form a national organization of inskilled labor was adopted by the convention. Delegate O'Sullivan presented the following resolution, which was carried by a vote of 1,460 to 158: "Resolved, That this convention declares

hat party politics, neither Democratic, Re-publican, Socialistic, Populistic or any other ganization should not have any place in he Federation of Labor A resolution indorsing the struggles of the Cuban patriots for liberty was adopted. Copies will be forwarded to President Cleveid and Secretary of State Olney. Reso-G. Thurman were also adopted.

Delegate White, of the United Garment
Workers, made an address denouncing the sweat-shop system, and asked the assist of the convention to eradicate the Mr. White told of the present strike

etween the tailors and contractors and pre-Recess was then taken, after which th onsider the report of the grievance nittee. The session lasted until 4:30 o'c ers had been discussed, and that the con vention adopted a resolution that the two organizations meet in convention and ad-just their differences. The Brewers' Union, No. 18, of Chicago, will pay up back in ebtedness of \$1,500 or \$1,800. A number of lifferences between musical unions through out the country were also settled ress, to be held in London on ! was then taken up. John McBride, the traphical Union. Strausser was elected, th

inations for the second delegate. They ote being: Strausser, 952; Su livan was made alternate. After the passage of a number of congratulatory resolutions, the convention adjourned sine die. Steam-Fitters' Strike Extended. NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- The steam-fitters was further extended to-day by the calling

called out are carpenters, plumbers, house smiths and sheet-iron workers, employed on the Vanderbilt Clinic, at Sixtleth street and Ninth avenue; the Commercial Building Fourteenth street and University place, and buildings will be deserted by employes in a few days if the employers persist in their efforts to do the steam fitting with nonunion men. There were already nine hundred steam-fitters on strike, and this brings the number up to nearly 3,000, with the prospect of more being called out in a day or two. The steam-fitters declare they wil win the strike if it is necessary to call out the men engaged in every large building in Printing Presses Idle.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17 .- The presses in all the large job printing establishments in the city are idle to-day on account of th press-feeders' strike, which was inaugurated at J. B. Savage & Co.'s printing house yesterday, having become general. The feeders demand an advance averaging about \$1.75 per week, which the proprietors, so far, refuse to accede.

THE FLOOD OF SHODDY.

It Menns a Great Increase in the Mak ing of Sham Goods.

onents of that measure must de the impetus which it has given to the portation and use of cheap substitutes wool. It was contended that the repeal ool duties would bring about an naterial of the clothing of our per least one thing which its bitterest enemies t entirely cut off the influx of foreig years of its existence only 1,332,421 pounds Gorman-Wilson tariff law reduced the ties on them and thus virtually put a pre mportation, and during first year of that law we bought from abroad no less than 17,666,563 pounds of these materials. Here are the figures in letail as compiled by the American Eco

Imports of shoddy, waste, rags, etc., der the McKinley law:

Year ending June 30, 1892 Year ending June 30, 1893 Year ending June 30, 1894

Total, three months, 1894 Total imports under McKinley law,

Gorman-Wilson law excess in one year over four years of McKinley

years preceding. This is not an agreeable a serious mistake. It is not strange that in the recent elections our people manifested a strong desire to reverse it.

AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The John Brown Fort-Pungent Polities and Desecrated Scenery. Correspondence New York Post.

The general public have very hazy notions g the John Brown memorials at tarper's Ferry. Two memorials have been fort. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has already erected a small slab, perhaps a dozen feet high, marking the spot where the larger memorial might be placed if the intentions of its promoters should ever be carried out. The restored fort, however, has already been practically completed and some date in the spring will be selected for the exercises of its dedication. Its location is several miles away from the original tion is several miles away from the origina site, which is on land now occupied by th railroad. The restored building bears

simple inscription of four words, "Restore by Kate Field." Miss Field, it seems, went to Harper's Ferry and there found a faithful few who cherished the memory of John Brown and desired in some way to commemorate his most noted exploit. But these friends were limited in means and in the most effective kind of enterprise. The latter quality Miss Field herself furnished, while money she collected by popular subscription in Chicago through the columns of a newspaper; and by her co-operation with the local helpers John Brown's fort has been brought back from Chicago and rebuilt on a beautiful hill overlooking a long stretch of the Shenandoah.

Miss Field would undoubtedly have been able to secure land of the railroad company to replace the fort on the original spot, but she preferred to have this memorial in center of a five-acre park. One Alexand Murphey, a farmer, readily offered the r quired amount of land. In the work of rebuilding, as much of t

old material has been used as possible, and it is not likely that any larger monument than the slab already mentioned will be built on the old site very soon. Local sentiment is much opposed to the monument idea, while making no outward objection to the restoration of the fort. Political opinions in this little West Virginia hamlet are amusing and to an extent typical of border-state sentiment. The two great political parties now divide upon apparently the same lines which separated men in 1861. The leading colored man in the town, who was present at the hanging of John Brown in Charleston, began his description of those stirring scenes to the writer by saving that he did not the That this is a logical and con the headwaters of the Potomac. One of th eading white men of the town, when aske that proportion of the inhabitants were forthern in their sympathies, replied ried this village and Bolivar by seven votes the last time he ran for Congress." As that remark shows, Harper's Ferry is in the West Virginia district formerly represented by the present Postmaster-general. Wilson Charleston, and was a soldier in of one of the hottest of the battles of the civil war. In the light of this division of the voters along war lines, an inquiry was made as to how it happened that a Demoply showed that the man owed his the people of the locality were so liberal-minded that they did not let a man's service

in the Union army cou The inhabitants of this region infuse into their political struggles a considerable gree of bitterness. The local leader of vement for the restoration of the Je Republican of a pretty stalwart type. With no small show of pride he related that he had prophesied to his Democratic neighbors that Wilson would be defeated by a l ajority than ever elected chambers was baptized into Re bors infuriated at his espousal of cause. He was an eye John Brown affair, and was one of the comical leader in the fort some hours in vance of the arrival of the State militia

In Harper's Ferry negroes vote freely. serted that they have some tro Harper's Ferry tramps are warned to keep away under penalty of hard labor and the chain-gang. An enterprising tobacco company has just painted, within sight of the railroad car windows and on a massive outreach of rock from Bolivar Heights, its advice to the public as to the best form of the weed to chew. To say nothing of the railroad passengers, if this tobacco company could secure through its advertisement any considerable part of the trade of the village. considerable part of the trade of the its profits would be handsome. Mr. pers is sufficiently aesthetic to declare painting over of the rugged mountain sides an outrage, but the inhabitants of the village generally are little disturbed by reason

NANSEN, THE EXPLORER. If Alive, as Reported, He Will Have Strange Tales to Tell.

Philadelphia Record. The report that the wife of Dr. Napsen. the Arctic explorer, had received in Chris-tiania, a message from her husband a carrier pigeon, believe. If it lcy polar seas and headed for the any tidings have been retrepid Norse explorer. It was in the spring of 1893 that he started out from the harbor of Christiania in his little steamer Fram. manned by eleven brave comrades. on Aug. 2 of that year, at the south end of Nova Zembla, just as he was about to enter the western part of the Arctic ocean known as the Kara sea. By his order were left for him at the mouth of the Olenck river, Siberia; but he did not call for them. He had, however, thirty-four Sirian sledge dogs. More significant, the fore, was the fact that he never reach the New Siberian islands, one of his objective points. There would seem to be litbt that he was caught in the ice soon after entering Arctic waters, and was thus carried northward by the drift. If still alive, he is spending his third winter amid the darkness of the polar seas, or is bound have ward seed from the tea and night. nomeward, safe from the ice and night

that mysterious realm. The Fram was equipped with dynamos and capstans for the generation of electricity; and Nansen expected to have are lamps shining through the Arctic night. The vessel herself was no eggshell, like the Jeannette, which lived for nearly two years before the disastrous crash came. The to withstand great pressure. Furthermo not return to civilization for four or years. Last winter it was thought by Arctic geographers that Nansen had read Franz Josef Land, and that he had i s, explorer Jackson on the But Jackson was only recently Nansen. If alive, he is bringing narvelous tale. His narrative of his cro current, could not fall to prove the supreme

adventure romance of the age. Place for Reform.

Boston Transcript The Listener has more than once lamented the extreme difficulty of mastering an fore us, every fine night, lie beautiful groups of stars; we recognize them from night to night, and have our favorites and ers among them; we try to learn the astronomer's names and groupings of them; but these ancient arrangements of the fixed stars have so little resemblance to the real ings which we see, that the ordinary nind refuses to retain them. ing of the heavens? Every little child cnows the Big Dipper; but no one, un ever saw anything like a Great Bear in beautiful and most conspic a hunter can be traced only by the aid of of things drawn arbitrarily on the skies. The Egyptians and such may have known what they were about, from their own point of view (we know from Sargent's detions in the library what a queer lot they were), but we of the latter day have not

the Egyptian eyes. Economical Suggestion.

Washington Post. Major Handy would abolish the offi House chaplain and let the work of prefor the congressional sinners out by co tract. But why pray for them at se? When a man receives a salary 5,000 a year, with mileage and other These statistics mean that in the past puisites, it seems to us that he ou year 16,314,142 pounds more of foreign rags take care of his soul out of his own I